FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV AWARDS LEADERS, SPEAKS 29 JULY

AU291520 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] On 29 July at the Boyana Residence "Georgi Dimitrov" Orders were awarded to Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Chudomir Aleksandrov, and the Gold Star of Hero of Socialist Labor to Kiril Zarev, with which they have been decorated for their active participation in the construction of socialism, and on the occasion of their birthdays.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially greeted the three honored persons and wished them health, energy, and new successes in their responsible work. Stressing their merits for implementing the Leninist April policy of the party related to the country's socio-economic development, he dwelled on the complex tasks solved at the present stage by our society, and on the roads of their complete implementation.

Ognyan Doynov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev were greeted by the attending members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretaries, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, and BCP Central Committee Department heads.

The awarded persons expressed gratitude for their high distinctions and assured the party and state leadership that also in future they will dedicate all their forces and knowledge to the progress of our socialist homeland.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH URUGUAY SIGNED 24 JULY

AU241243 Sofia BTA in English 1134 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- Mr Petru Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Mr Enrique Iglesias, foreign minister of Uruguay, whose official visit to Bulgaria ended today, signed an agreement on economic and techno-scientific cooperation. It envisages a diversification and increase of the trade exchange, an exchange of licenses and designs, and visits of delegations. Special attention is paid to the broadening of the ties in the fields of agriculture, the food, chemical and pharmaceutical industries. The two countries are expected to establish joint companies. Bulgaria will also help Uruguay in the facilitation of its transport links with the Middle East.

Mr Enrique Iglesias had talks today with Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria.

COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV REMARKS ON ASIA, SUMMIT

LD290941 Prague CTK in English 0820 GMT 29 Jul 86

["Commentary on Monday's Address of CPSU General Secretary, by Jan Stejskal" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Moscow July 29 (CTK) -- The plan presented by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on Monday is an extensive program of peaceful cooperation among countries of the Asian Continent and the Pacific, based on a realistic assessment of the possibilities and needs of this part of the world.

Soviet approach to the development of the situation in Asia proceeds from the historical interests of the nations of this continent which, unlike neighbouring Europe, still waits for its detente. Past attempts at an independent Asian peace policy were blocked by the existence of regional military groupings and the launching of armed conflicts, of which the U.S. aggression in Korea and Indochina was an extraordinarily cynical example.

Though the stockpiling of weapons, and especially nuclear weapons, has not reached the dimensions of Europe in Asia, this densely populated region has become a dangerous hotbed of military tension. For instance, the United States has 400 war bases and other military installations in ten Asian countries. Almost 140,000 U.S. troops are stationed in East Asia alone, the second largest concentration of U.S. forces outside U.S. territory after Europe. The Armed Forces of countries like South Korea, Taiwan or Pakistan are stronger in number than the British Army.

The need for constructive political and economic cooperation of Asian states outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev is very urgent in these circumstances.

The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with all Asian countries to achieve this aim and has just provided another proof of its flexible and constructive Asian policy. The planned return home of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan officially announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, and his statement that the Soviet Union and Mongolia are discussing the withdrawal of a considerable part of Soviet forces from Mongolia document the Soviet interest in political normalization of the situation in Southwest Asia and in the improvement of relations with its Asian neighbours, primarily China.

The Soviet Union realizes China's importance for the peaceful future of Asia and is prepared to discuss further steps to create an atmosphere of good neighbourliness between the two countries. The USSR confirmed this line by new proposals for cooperation between the two states in peaceful space research and in border areas.

The political program being proposed by the Soviet Union to Asian states means implementing the ideas of a comprehensive system of international security on the Asian Continent.

This is unthinkable without the participation of all countries of Asia and the Pacific, including the United States. Soviet-U.S. relations, for the further development of which the exchange of letters between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan may be very important, influence to a considerable extent the political climate in the Pacific where the two states are neighbours.

What applies to the next Soviet-U.S. summit also applies to the further development of these relations: Political talks cannot be an end in itself, cannot be held parallell with the growth of the arms race. The purpose of the Soviet-U.S. summit dialogue cannot be just drawing a time-table of trips between Moscow and Washington, but practical steps towards normalization of mutual relations. Efforts by both sides to limit military arsenals must be the axis of this normalization.

BILAK RECEIVES CPSU'S RAZUMOVSKIY IN PRAGUE

LD291634 Prague CTK in English 1245 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 29 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak received here today Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Georgiy Razumovskiy, who ends his visit to Czechoslovakia.

They informed one another about the experience of the two fraternal parties from the implementation of the conclusions of the 17 Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress, and exchanged views on some questions of further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations.

TV INTERVIEW OF STATE PLANNING OFFICIAL VERTELAR

LD291526 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1630 GMT on 26 July in its "Television Newsreel's Press Conference" program carries a 40-minute interview with Vaclav Vertelar, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission. He is questioned by a panel of journalists from the main Czechoslovak media.

Asked about the main targets of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the state operational plan for 1987 -- which was approved at the beginning of July but details of which have not yet been published -- and how they pursue the intentions set by the 17th Congress, he confirmed that the Eighth 5-Year Plan was drawn up and approved in line with the conclusions reached by the 17th Congress. All the main targets set by the 17th Congress are included in the plan and "in a number of targets the upper limits of the range were set; that is where the targets were set within a certain range, and in the majority of aggregate indicators of economic growth, a marked acceleration in the growth rate is anticipated against the Seventh 5-Year Plan." Thus for instance, produced national income grew by 11.5 percent during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The Main Economic Guidelines set by the 17th Congress set out to increase national income by between 18 and 19 percent and the approved plan envisages a 19 percent increase. In fact, the plan is even more demanding to fulfill because working Saturdays will be phased out during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, resulting in 5 fewer working days in 1990 than 1985. Thus, if we take this into account, national income should in fact grow by 21 percent.

When asked about the planning method employed, vertelar pointed to the difference that under the previous practice under when the 5-year plan was not approved until the 2d year of the 5-year plan and the bill at the end of the 2d year of the 5-year plan, but now its approval follows up closely on the guidelines set by the party congress. The function of the directive for annual plans in the future will be fulfilled by setting targets for every year of the 5-year plan. Thus, for instance, the plan for 1987 is already being compared with the reality of 1985. For example; The most aggregate indicator, national income growth, has been set at 3.5 percent. The same growth rate is also envisaged for the following year.

Although the growth rate achieved in reality can be different, smaller or greater, the target set for 1987 will remain the same because it is envisaged that national income is to be higher in 1987 by 7.2 percent against 1985 and thus the target will remain firm against the starting base. This will mean that those who will not fulfill the plan in 1986 will have to make a greater effort the following year, while if they exceed it they will have a greater scope in the following year and can assume greater commitments. All this, by giving firm targets, is designed to ensure greater stability in planning. Although these targets are firmly set, they could be altered if circumstances warrant; but this alteration will be governed by strict rules to be announced in the autumn.

Asked to assess the economic results for the first half of the current year Vertelar said that "It was the continuation of trends, above all the positive ones but also of some negative ones of the past years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. "In some respects, more is being achieved, but while the volume indicators are being fulfilled and the growth rate is on the whole in keeping with the plan, the qualitative plan indicators are not being met entirely. This does mean that we are working worse. The targets are twice as demanding and regrettably, the quality of work and attitudes are not as yet on a corresponding level. It is therefore necessary to carry out a profound analysis both of the causes of shortcomings and the positive trends in order to fulfill this year's targets and to prepare the ground for next year. To illustrate the kind of shortcomings he was talking about, he quoted figures for material input. If, for instance, the input of raw, industrial, and auxilliary materials was reduced on average by 1.1 percent during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, while in 1985 it was because since all those great resources for reducing it were exhausted -- the figure was around 0.6 percent -- this year's target is a 1.2 percent reduction, which is not that much more in comparison with the average achieved during the Seventh 5-year Plan but is nonetheless almost double against last year. Presently this target is being met at only 0.7 percent, which represents a shortfall of kcs 3.5 billion. If it continues to the end of the year, the figure will double and will be reflected in reduced resources and reduced ability to meet other requirements, including wages and such.

Elaborating on the subject, he said that uneveness in plan fulfillment continues. More than 20 percent, and in some indicators 25 percent, of plants are not fulfilling plans. Out of 18 government-monitored construction projects, which were to have been commissioned during the first half of the plan only 14 have been commissioned. A reassessment of attitudes is what is required. As consumers, we are very critical about the quality of goods and of shortcomings, yet everyone of us is in some way involved, be it as a direct producer, designer, or in management. So, each shortcoming has its own origin, but nobody wants to own up. Although he did not want to generalize, it was obvious that no one has done so much that there is no room for improvement.

Asked whether the failure to fulfill qualitative indicators during the past 6 months was evidence that the economic mechanism does not meet the requirements set by the plan, Vertear said that "We are not satisfied with the functioning of the economic mechanism. Measures are being prepared to improve it, which will be prepared comprehensively for the Ninth 5-Year Plan." But, economic mechanism and systems of management are not alone economic tools. There are other important aspects, such as the improvement of decisionmaking processes. In addition, the present regulations and system of management provide greater scope for improvement. The problem lies in the need to apply them with far greater discipline and consistency. It is also necessary to create conditions for the greater participation of people. To illustrate this, he said that the problem of remuneration in accordance with merit was a long-standing one. One could not, however, say that the present regulations do not make it possible to achieve better quality, but the problem is that "Concrete conflicts are not tackled."

One must face up to the problem and "Not be afraid when someone works and contributes twice as much and well to have more or less twice as great a remuneration, and on the other side when someone returns one-half of what is an average, then not to be afraid to give him half of that average." It is thus necessary to improve the system, but even if we invent another system, without its consistent application, without the courage to face up to concrete conflicts, things will not improve. Vertelar was asked that in view of the fact that one-fifth of all enterprises have failed to fulfill the plan so far, would their requests to "soften" the targets be granted? He said that when really objective difficulties prevail, it will be possible to take an account of them, otherwise not. After all, nowhere is it said that every plant must fulfill the plan by 100 percent at a minimum at any cost. Sometimes fulfilling exacting targets, such as in the production of new products and technologies, for instance by 98 percent, can be far more demanding and have greater merits than fulfilling output by 105 percent, which then stays in warehouses because no one is interested in it.

Asked whether the State Planning Commission is satisfied with the structural changes in the Czechoslovak economy, Vertelar said that "Even if the results achieved were better, we cannot regard it as sufficient." Some achievements however have been made for instance in agriculture, where the crop and livestock production growth has been in essense harmonized kand Czechoslovakia has in essense eliminated grain imports from capitalist states. Large-scale structural industrial changes are hampered by the high energy and raw material intensiveness of production, but progress is being made such as in reducing the proportion of metallurgical output in the industrial output as a whole, making the metallurgical industry more effective, and reducing the output and consumption of low quality brown coal. Lower timber output is envisaged, too. Structural changes are taking place in the manufacturing sector with electrical engineering -- in particular the electronic industry -- enjoying the fastest growth rate, more than double in comparison with the rest. In the chemical industry, the emphasis is on changing its structure in favor of low-tonnage, specialty products. One must say that the speed and intensity of this process is not as desirable as it should be, one reason being that all the necessary innovative scientific and technological tasks have not been resolved in time.

To secure the retooling and modernization of industry, the structure of capital investment is being changed radically. The proportion of investment going into modernization and retooling is to be increased radically. While the volume of investment is to rise in the Eighth 5-Year Plan by 11 percent against the Seventh 5-Year Plan, then on the contrary, construction work is to be reduced by approximately 6 percent. The import of machinery from the socialist countries for capital investment purposes is to rise by 45 percent and imports of machinery and equipment from the capitalist countries is to double. Around three-quarters of machinery and equipment comes from domestic production, hence the need for the engineering sector to change and direct its output in line with the needs of modernization and retooling, and to ensure that the machines possess markedly better parametres. One must, however, bear in mind that investment is a long-term process and that changes will inevitably be gradual and continual reassessment of both the current and existing needs will be necessary.

Talking about the problem of the customer-suppliers ties relationship, Vertelar said that requirements and their structure are changing and suppliers react to them either too late or not at all, and that causes problems. Insufficient downward revision of existing norms of consumption is something else that results in bottlenecks.

Asked about the development of direct ties between individual enterprises within the CEMA framework, he said this is a new quality in economic cooperation and socialist economic integration. This is because tackling the tasks of scientific and technological development as the basis of intensification cannot be done by any socialist country such as ours, in isolation.

COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR FIRST HALF-YEAR

LD292027 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Commentary by journalist Jana Havligerova]

[Text] The development of the national economy and fulfillment of the state plan in the first half-year provides a number of important points to consider. Undoubtedly, there are many positive aspects, for example the growth of labor productivity in industry and construction, the increasing volume of completed investment work and supplies, and so on. What is less pleasing, however, is the basic essential fact that the national income is growing more slowly than presented in the plan. One of the many reasons for this is that one-fifth of enterprises have not even fulfilled their growth production plan, and the plants that are fulfilling their plan pay inadequate attention to qualitative indicators. The net adjusted output plan has not been fulfilled by more than 19 percent of enterprises, with the shortfall amounting to kcs 2.5 billion. This is even higher than in the first half of last year, when exceptional weather conditions were partly to blame. In addition, the desirable reduction in material costs has not been achieved, and there is still room for improvement in consumption of fuel, energy, and production materials. Similarly, overall foreign trade results show a slight increase, but there is no improvement in the effectiveness of our exports.

The common denominator of all these shortcomings is, without doubt, inadequate practical application of the latest findings of science and technology. This is reflected, in particular, in the low rate of innovation in enterprises, resulting in a substantial proportion of goods whose quality and technical standard fail to match the increasing demands on both foreign and domestic markets. Proof of this is, for example, the high stocks of both materials and unsold finished manufactures.

Our failure to make prompt use of the opportunities for practical application of scientific and technological advances also links in with excessive consumption of materials and energy in production, and a slow rate of implementing structural economic changes. Overall, it can be said that if we are to fulfill this year's planned tasks successfully, we have a real job on our hands. We must pay much more attention to improving the quality of goods and raising their technical and economic standard. The structure of asset formation must be adapted more effectively to the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets. This means, above all, boosting trends which promote efficient economic development, and ensuring that management and organizational work, as well as the efforts and initiative of the working people, are channeled toward fulfilling the planned tasks, primarily in terms of quality, because this is the only way of achieving a further rise in national income. The reason why we are striving toward this end is quite simple: the standard of living of every one of us -- and not only in terms of the quantity of consumer goods, but also in terms of public services consumption, health care, education, and other services -- is closely bound up with the state of the national economy.

BRIEFS

CC CANDIDATE MEMBER DIES -- Professor Vaclav Svec, rector of Palacky University in Olomouc, bearer of the Order of Labor, the state award for merit in building socialism, and the National Prize of the CSSR, has died suddenly at the age of 64. Comrade Svec held a number of academic and public posts, and was CPCZ Central Committee candidate member from 1981-1986 and a member of the CPCZ Central Committee's Youth Commission. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jul 86 LD]

ADN ATTACKS FRG 'CAMPAIGN' ON ASYLUM-SEEKERS

LD291530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1338 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jul (ADN) -- Certain politicians in the FRG have kindled large-scale and unbridled malicious campaign against the GDR on the question of asylum-seekers, in order to divert attention from problems of which the solution is purely and solely up to them. Instead of seeing to it that normal relations are developed between the two German states, in accordance with the system of treaties concluded, they give precedence to confrontation. It is difficult to believe in coincidences or personal irritations on the part of politicians.

As far as the problem of the so-called asylum-seekers is concerned, it must first be noted that the fate of people is being abused here -- a method which the GDR abhors most deeply. The GDR, as an important transit country in Europe, allows transit through its sovereign territory in accordance with the principles of the Barcelona Convention of 20 April 1921.

It is thus acting in accordance with the principles of international law and the agrements and treaties which have been concluded, which include the transit agreement of 1971. Nobody will succeed in persuading the GDR to abandon these principles and, say, to give up the freedom of transit. Arrangements which have been agreed in traffic between states are included here. Thus, the GDR since 1 February 1986 has been applying, at the request of the FRG Government, a ruling for the transit of nationals of a number of countries through the GDR to the FRG which is also valid in transit with other European countries.

Affairs are different in the case of West Berlin, which is under occupation rule, is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and may not be governed by it. The question of the persons seeking asylum in West Berlin is not the responsibility of the GDR. Entry into West Berlin is exclusively the affair of those who have to take the decisions there, for familiar reasons. Besides, it ought to be sufficiently well-known to the politicians in the FRG that the largest proportion of those who seek asylum in the FRG do not enter via the GDR at all. They come via other routes, which do not touch the GDR.

Those who want to impute dishonest intentions to Interflug with their propaganda must be told, as is well known in the world, that Interflug adheres strictly to the rules of international transport. Besides, let it be stressed once more that the GDR, for political and humanitarian reasons, refuses to promote the persecution of foreigners, to which they are exposed in the FRG.

Those who are stirring up slanders against the GDR and possibly believe that they can gain publicity for themselves in the political summer lull, or conduct an election campaign at the expense of the GDR, have miscalculated. Every attempt to blackmail the GDR is doomed from the beginning. Anybody who, nevertheless, takes part in it ought never to forget that rabble-rousing and provocations cannot be reconciled with good-neighborliness. A businesslike atmosphere in relations between the two German states is, as is known, not only in the interests of the GDR. It is to be hoped that this is understood in responsible circles.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

AU281327 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the National Uprising we convey to you, the PCC Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, as well as the entire Cuban people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers, as well as of the GDR people.

The storming of the Moncada Barracks on 26 July 1953 became the historic signal of the first victorious socialist revolution on the American continent.

Under the tested leadership of their Communist Party, the Cuban people continue the struggle to safeguard the achievements of socialism and to further develop them. The GDR noted the positive results presented at the Third PCC Congress with pleasure and satisfaction.

Side by side with you, dear Cuban comrades, and as a firm element of the community of socialist states, we wage the struggle for the survival of mankind against the confrontation and intensive armament policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism. We jointly work to implement the comprehensive program submitted by the Soviet Union for liberating the world from all nuclear and mass destruction means as well as to significantly reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments.

Our fraternal relations are developing fruitfully and universally on the firm foundation of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. As expressively noted at the 11th SED Congress, for us it has been and is a matter of honor and confidence to expand and deepen the truly internationalist relations with the first socialist country of America.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, creative vigor and health and the communists and working people of the fraternal Cuban people great successes in strengthening socialism.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

LD251721 Budapest MTI in English 1645 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 25 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar sent a telegram of greetings to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba on the occasion of Cuba's national holiday.

The telegram runs:

On the day of the National Uprising, the 33rd anniversary of the attack against the Moncada Barracks, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Council of Ministers, and the working people we send our comradely greetings and best wishes to you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, to the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, to the Council of Ministers and to the Cuban people. Our people follow with sincere recognition the successful work of the people of Cuba to build their country. We highly value and support the internationalist foreign policy aspirations and initiatives of the Republic of Cuba, aimed at our common cause, the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of international security. We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation of our parties, countries and peoples on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism will continue to grow stronger to the benefit of the causes of socialism, progress and peace. On the occasion of your national holiday we wish you and the people of friendly Cuba further success in implementing the objectives resolved at the Third Congress of the party, in their responsible activity for the advancement of their country.

INDUSTRY MINISTER RETURNS FROM TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD292007 Budapest MTI in English 1919 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 29 (MTI) -- Laszlo Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry, returned from Moscow on Tuesday.

In the Soviet capital Laszlo Kapolyi held talks with Anatoliy Lukashov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Nikolay Panichev, minister of the machine tool making industry; Vladislav Kolesnikov, minister of the electronic industry; Nikolay Lukonin, minister of the nuclear power industry; Oleg Anfinov, minister of the electric engineering industry; Vladimir Kudinov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; and Academician Konstantin Frolov, deputy president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; on topical issues of Hungarian-Soviet industrial cooperation, the possibilities of joint technical development, and the foundation of joint ventures. Laszlo Kapolyi met Ivan Silaev and Lev Voronin, deputy chairmen of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

URBAN DISCUSSES U.S. RELATIONS, AMNESTY LAW

LD291753 Warsaw PAP in English 1350 GMT 29 Jul 86

[By Jerzy Redlich and Jarowlaw Szychlinski]

[Text] Warsaw, July 29: The main issues touched upon by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban at his weekly news conference today were following: Western mass media destort the sense of the law on special procedures towards perpetrators of some offences, the Kuklinski affair, GUS (Chief Statistical Office) communique and whether there are still records of radiation effects after the breakdown of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Western mass media distort the sense of the law

Opening the conference, Urban made the following statement:

"A portion of Western commentaries on the Sejm (parliament) law on special procedures towards perpetrators of some offences is flagrantly untrue, while claiming that releases are allegedly dependent on the signing of the so-called loyalty oaths. These are lies. The law does not demand either denunciations or collaboration with the militia from anyone. The authorities are not anxious to collaborate in any way with people taking such stances."

"Such texts are written with the intention to ruse in the Western public opinion the feeling of aversion to our policy of national agreement. At the same time the columnists from the same papers continue to call on the Polish authorities for agreement and humanitarian gestures. Misinformation has been engaged in the service of political hypocrisy.

"The Polish authorities expect those imprisoned who may benefit from the humanitarian Sejm law only to authenticate that they are not going to resume activities contrary to the law. We only expect assurances about the will to respect the legal order of our country. This is particularly demanded from those who have violated this legal order many times and significantly.

"Where is such a state in the world that forgives those who announce in advance that they are going to violate the law? Some of the people imprisoned for offences against the state and the public order made use of Western press to give assurances of their determination to break the law. The prosecutors and judges who decide about individual cases must have the conviction that the humanitarian decision will not threaten either the respect for the law or the wish of a majority of citizens to live in peace."

"The Western press indulges in personal speculations and mentions different names of prisoners, claiming that they will not be released. From what I know about the course of examinations made by prosecutor's offices and courts in particular cases, the releases of some people from prisons will go rather farther than the Western journalists forecase. The prosecutor's office has the grounds to assume that some of the main favorites of the Western press will tend not to break the legal order.

"I also came across deplorations in the Western press why not all of those described by that press as political prisoners are freed? The answer is simple.

"We want to be a country without that kind of prisoners, we want to close the period of sharp political divisions, we aim at a further progress in the national agreement, but, at the same time, we also aim at making it possible for the general public to live in a peaceful country and one not shaken by unrest, in a country where law is respected. The concept of the Sejm law aims at both these targets at the same time. Greater magnanimity could have been understood as an encouragement to breaking the law.

"The release of all those who committed serious offences against the state and legal order in the long run would not serve the disappearance of this category of prisoners and detainees from the life of Poland at all.

"There is still another reason why the Sejm, as I suppose, carefully weighed the decisions of its humanitarian law. The Polish public opinion is not homogeneous at all as regards its attitude towards showing mercy both to offenders who committed punishable acts against the state and legal order and to common offenders.

"Some communities and social groups see such acts as amnesty and their likes as a threat to security and peace. Democratic relations require that this should be also taken into account. The Western press frequently uses and abuses the notion of human rights. The human right to enjoy personal security and peaceful existence is one of the significant human rights to which we, in tune with society's will, attach great importance. It is a duty of the state authorities. Owing to the fact that we recognize it in a proper way, Polish citizens are threatened with common crimes 4 to 8 times less than the citizens in the majority of Western countries."

"I am surprised to notice that the Western press can hardly see the extent of the humanitarian act towards criminal prisoners. The Western press was once full of cutting remarks on the toughened punishments in Poland and more simple and faster ways of administering them for some offences and petty offences. It was being written that ours were the authorities which loved repressive measures. Those legal regulations, criticized in the West, significantly contributed to decreasing crime. The present broad humanitarian act points out that repression is not our favourable way of acting and, whenever possible, Poland's authorities tend towards humanitarianism. The very toughening of some repressive measures created conditions for the Sejm's present generous decision."

Kuklinski's Affair

Another statement made by the government press spokesman concerned the Kuklinski affair:

"I follow with interest publications in the American press concerning the affair of former Colonel Kuklinski. The issue was taken some time ago by Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak in his interview printed by the POLITYKA weekly. I also spoke about it. I do not understand some reactions by the American press and officials.

"The U.S. authorities do not deny that Polish traitor Kuklinski brought to the U.S. concrete and detailed plans concerning the introduction of martial law. It is claimed there that they were useless for the U.S. Administration as Kuklinski did not know the date of the introduction of martial law. It is true that he did not know it. He only knew that if it were to happen it would have been prior to mid-December. But the U.S. authorities have not explained why they failed to make these detailed plans available to the public to warn their political friends."

"I am stressing it that we have no grudge against the Americans that they had not organized a press conference for Kuklinski before December 13, 1981. On the contrary, we are very grateful to the U.S. Administration for this discretion. It made it possible, when such necessity occurred, to apply that indispensable measure of saving Poland which the introduction of martial law was. But, gratitude is one thing and astonishment another.

"For, if after December 13, 1981, the U.S. authorities organized a big television show mottoed 'Let Poland Be Poland' during which a bucket of slops was poured out on the Polish authorities for the introduction of martial law, if political boycott and restrictions were applied, which in their principal part last until today, then, I do not understand why, before the introduction of martial law, the U.S. Administration had not tripped Poland up, while giving help to their political allies among Solidarnosc leaders.

"The U.S. is a superpower and every country which has relations with it, whether bad or good ones, wants to understand the policy of that country, know its logic or at least presume that it exists at all. This desire to understand stems from the aspiration of the Polish Government to improve relations with all the Western countries, including the American superpower.

"Such an improvement is not only a bilateral weal. In the present, divided world, bilateral relations between Western countries and socialist states constitute a significant contribution to East-West relations in general, and thus they are a factor co-creating peaceful security for mankind. An improvement of relations is conducive to detente. This was stressed by the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions.

"Poland is interested in detente. On behalf of Poland's Government, I state that we are against the selective treatment extended by the U.S. towards relations with the socialist countries. The Kuklinski affair is one of the examples illustrating the truth that the American, so-called selective approach to socialist countries is based on very fragile grounds and pretexts.

"We shall not lack good will in favour of improving relations."

On GUS Communique

Next, the spokesman was answering newsmen's questions. Some of them referred to the communique issued by the Chief Statistical Office GUS on Poland's economic performance in the first half of 1986.

Commenting on the weak performance of the housing construction, the spokesman said it was a continuation of troubles in this field, their causes stemming from shortages of cement (including insufficient coal supplies to cement plants), staff shortages in the housing industry and its poor organization.

Urban voiced a hope that the new management of the Building Ministry would undertake firm steps aimed at a radical improvement in the construction of flats already in this quinquennium.

Answering a question about another shortcoming of the Polish economy, that is exceeding the planned increase of the populations' incomes, the spokesman said that the government's moves would be aimed at preventing the disproportions between the increase of pays and the growth of production and labour productivity from aggravating.

Tests Do Not Show Dangerous Radioactivity

In reply to questions about tests on the level of radioactivity in food in Poland (particularly fish and venison) after the breakdown at the nuclear power station in Chernobyl, the spokesman said that the measurements made do not indicate an increased level of radioactivity in food products. The consumption of those products, including fish and venison, do not pose any threat to human health.

Expansion of the Basis of National Agreement

Several questions concerned the concept formulated by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 10th PUWP Congress to create a social advisory body at the Council of State. Urban explained that the concept had not taken a concrete shape so far, but, in general, the thing is to create a platform for activity for those people who, even if not operating within the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON, respect constitutional assumptions and the legal order and want to show social activity within this framework. The advisory body of this kind would expand the basis of national agreement, whereas the concept to form it has no immediate relation to the law on special procedures towards perpetrators of some offences, perhaps only that the law creates an atmosphere conducive to agreement.

Customs Duty and Sleeping Bags

Asked about the Polish relief action for the homeless in the U.S., particularly in connection with the high customs duty which the U.S. Administration intends to impose on gifts from Poland, Urban said that the shipment of gifts meets obstacles. The flight of the plane carrying these gifts has been postponed twice because the American charity organization which is to distribute them cannot pay the high customs duty. Urban called the demanded payments on political customs duty posing a barrier for the help extended to those who need it in the U.S. charity aid from the U.S. extended to Polish citizens does not meet any customs barriers on the part of the Polish authorities, he said.

Personnel Changes

Answering the question concerning changes at the post of the president of the Polish Radio and Television Committee, urban said that the change should be viewed as an ordinary practice of cadres rotation which does not mean any change in the programmatic line of the radio and television. Miroslaw Wojciechowski is passing to diplomatic work and his nomination will be announced in a proper time, Urban said.

Asked to confirm or deny rumours of his alleged resignation from the post of the Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban said: "I do not know anything about it, I do not intend to quit this job".

REPORT ON 29 JULY MEETING OF PZPR POLITBURO

LD291919 Warsaw PAP in English 1823 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 29: THE PUWP CC Political Bureau met today to review motions stemming from the decisions of the 10th Congress and concerning the growth of productivity in agriculture and particularly land use. The bureau acknowledged the information on intensifying green-house production and acquainted itself with the state of preparations for this year's harvest and the course of the hitherto rape and corn harvest.

The Political Bureau assessed the economic situation in the first half of the year marked by positive upward trends in production and labour productivity on the one hand, and, on the other, by adverse phenomena in foreign trade and the building industry as well as those stemming from population's growing money incomes exceeding production and labour productivity increases.

While realizing the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress, the Political Bureau adopted information on actions aimed at the development of industrial design and the concept to revive the Council of Industrial Design.

The debates of the Political Bureau were attended by first secretaries of five voivodship committees who presented the performance of their voivodships in the fields under discussion and their experiences and motions concerning party work in the wake of the 10th Congress.

ZSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 29 JULY

LD292201 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 29: The UPP [United Peasant Party] CC Presidium today acquainted itself with Poland's socio-economic situation in the first half of this year. The Presidium praised the implementation of this year's tasks in agriculture and industry.

All UPP circles and bodies were put under an obligation to undertake -- jointly with the PUWP -- all possible actions conductive to efficient harvest this year.

The meeting assessed the implementation of the 9th UPP Congress resolutions. The presidium said that a practical implementation of the resolutions, including the principles of the joing farming policy mapped out by the 11th Plenum of PUWP CC and UPP CC, brings concrete effects in the form of increased farm production, improved market supply and the nation's diet, and stimulates soci-political and production activeness.

The Prsidium acquainted itself with the course of the session and decisions of the Central Commission for Cooperation between the PUWP, UPP, and DP. It stressed the necessity for the entire party to combine efforts in creating a socio-political climate of commitment and active work in order to realize the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions.

Comprehensive participation of UPP members in implementing the programme of Poland's soci-economic development mapped out by the 10th Congress and consistency in realizing the 9th Congress resolutions will be the plane of tightening partner-like, allied cooperation between the PUWP and UPP, serving increased co-responsibility for the development of rural districts and agriculture as well as consolidating the socialist state.

The Presidium discussed directions and principles of UPP's participation in the attestation of workstands and comprehensive review of organizational structures in the economy and state. UPP bodies have been obliged to join the proceedings of commissions and teams carrying out the attestation.

The UPP CC Presidium came out in favour of introducing appropriate changes in the economic-financial system of the farming and foody industry, cooperative sector included, in order to ensure satisfying profitability, which in turn should become the main source of finances for the maintenance and development of the industry's processing capacity.

793 RELEASED 29 JULY UNDER AMNESTY LAW

LD292001 Warsaw PAP in English 1925 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 29: 793 people, among them 56 women, left penal establishments today under the law on special procedure on perpetrators of certain offenses.

A total of 3,958 people, among them 593 women, have been freed under the act so far, having their sentences remitted or eased, PAP was told at the Penal Institutions Main Board.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW KOSZALIN VOIVODA REPORTED

AU281034 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 86 p 4

[Excerpt] -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Zdzislaw Mazurkiewicz from the post of voivoda of Koszalin in connection with the latter's need to resume duties as an officer in the Polish Army at the disposal of the minister of national defense.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed great recognition and sincere thanks to Colonel Z. Mazurkiewicz for his work at this post, which he held for several years.

After obtaining the opinion of the Voivodship People's Council, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Jacek Czajka voivoda of Koszalin.

Jacek Czajka was born in Krakow in 1934 to an intelligentsia family. He studied at the Gdansk Polytechnic and holds a degree in mechanical engineering. [passage omitted]

KULTURA COMMENTS ON CRITICISM OF YOUNG WRITERS

AU281028 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 9 Jul 86 p 16

[Maciej Chrzanowski article: "Severely, Without Names"]

[Text] Kazimierz Kozniewski does not like young writers and has often shown it. This makes him a Jan Sniadecki [1756-1830, philosopher] of our times and of the years of our crisis.

In Issue 23 of ODRODZENIE Kozniewski disclosed the truth about our young prose writers, who, although unmasked, have not stopped writing. That is why Kozniewski renewed his assault in Issue 25 of POLITYKA under a promising title of "Frustration and Helplessness Are in Fashion -- Polish Writers." The article faithfully reproduced the judgments and interpretations of the ODRODZENIE article. If no one responds to the POLITYKA article, Kozniewski will publish a third version of it, and that is why I want to respond out of a sense of a social duty.

The POLITYKA article is a special libel. Kozniewski raises the alarm, brands without mercy, and does not shrink from the most serious imputations. Nevertheless, in principle no one may feel hurt because Kozniewski mentions only two names in his article: Eustachy Rylski, whose creative work the author of the libel praises, values, and recommends as model work, and Tadeusz Siejak, the only named hero of negative writing. Kozniewski does not name other black characters of his article, except that he calls them young and middle-aged authors. He view their creative work in this way:

"It appears that Polish writers -- let us call these literary people writers for the sake of peace -- have demonstratively turned away from their readers and have dedicated themselves to exclusively linguistic, stylistic, and compositional experiments to prove that they are more interested in the originality of their art of using words than in achieving rapport with readers. At the same time, these very same writers shun like the plague those subjects that are most important for readers -- the basic moral, social, ideological, and political issues. Yes, political issues! Instead they continue to fathom the psychology of the people on the fringe of society and to analyze the frustration of individuals.

"Stylistic experiments, excursions into various social, psychological, and individual fringes of personality, and the love of analyzing the authors' own frustration in creative work and in life are together responsible for the fact that their literature, which aspires to the honor of excellence and becomes this honor from certain critics, does not go beyond a certain small circle of readers and is far from reaching even the first degree of universality."

This literature is feeble and fails to address important moral and social problems, Kozniewski asserts. But older writers such as, say, Andrzejewski, whose book MIAZGA [PULP] is for Kozniewski an example of the creative work that is the "conscience of the people," are a different proposition. Well, let MIAGZA be that conscience. Let us have the conscience we deserve and let us have the Sniadeckis we are able to afford.

I am inclined to believe that Kozniewski really entertains such ideas, but I am in no way prepared to assume that he really has read at least a few of the books of the writers he excoriates -- at least books such as Lozinski's "Huntincenes in Lower Silesia" or "Paulo Apostolo Mart." Are these books devoid of crucial and essential moral and social problems? If so, then what are the subjects of these books? The same can be said of the novels of Soltysik, Rybowicz, Smektala, and many, many others of their peers in age, including above all Siejak.

Young literature, Kozniewski issues yet another warning, listens to false prophets headed by Henryk Bereza:

"If these young Polish writers -- well, literati [literaci] -- had other guides, had more freedom in writing of and observing the world around them, and were not so shackled by literary fashions, they would certainly be able to see much more important subjects in Polish and international reality and to tell big and small stories that would interest the people in our country."

The voice of the just disappears in fulsome fumes of criticism. Those who lead writers astray are legion. There is only one Kozniewski, but he knows a simple and effective recipe for how to ensure one's literary success along the lines of "Once a Year in Skirolawki." The best prospect of success is to tell big and small stories, preferably those about World War II, which ended 5 years before the criticized writers were born:

"What should young literati, young aspiring writers do? They should tell the story of man and address the people's most important problems in a clear and readable manner. Let me add that some of the books that are most popular among public library readers are those that deal with the last war and the Warsaw Uprising."

Kozniewski's advice to young writers is: Tell small stories; do not make any linguistic experiments; the Polish language now is the same as it was 50 years ago; literature is not art.

This advice is for young writers because old writers have practiced it for a long time now. Perhaps some young writers will heed it, and then 100 flowers will bloom and readers will overrun public libraries. However, I think that young writers will sooner become old than heed this advice, and the problem will disappear. They will get rid of their frustrations and hand them over to the new generations.

Despite everything, Kozniewski is right on many points. I readily and wholeheartedly subscribe to many of his observations about current Polish literature. What I do mind, however, is that he has addressed his grudges to the writers who are blameless. Perhaps it would not be amiss to make such severe strictures against the colleagues of the author of "The Closed Circles?" In such a case more examples could be cited, editions could be cited, editions would be more numerous, and the position, which has been so painstakingly built up for many years, could be elevated still higher. And this without Henryk Bereza's guidance. But, of course, all this would be a bit more dangerous.

That is why it is better to fire a broadside at young writers, without naming them.

PLANS MADE TO PARTICIPATE IN BIOMASS-3 EXPEDITION

LD240924 Warsaw PAP in English 0737 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 24 -- Preparations are underway for Polish biological expedition Biomass-3 scheduled to depart in mid September to antarctic seas on board Polish vessel the "Professor Sidlecki."

Eighteen Polish experts will be accompanied by biologists of Spain, the U.S., and Great Britain in accomplishing their chief task of scientific control of the fisheries in the Antarctic region.

Another task of the expedition is participation in the third state of the Biomass international programme of biological research in antarctic seas -- a continuation of previous international research projects - the so-called Febex and Sibex experiments.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV INITIATIVES

LD291804 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] When Mikhail Gorbachev says that the letter he received from President Reagan in the last few days is being given due consideration, he obviously means that it contains ideas [word indistinct] of common interest to the two countries. In his speech in Vladivostok, the Soviet leader himself brought out ideas and suggestions that should be given due consideration and, it could be said, could serve as a basis for further contact between the USSR on the one hand and the United States and China on the other. In the assessment of Mikhail Gorbachev, a Soviet-U.S. summit is possible if the United States shows a readiness for the leaders' meeting to serve the normalization of relations between the USSR and the United States and if it also contributes to a more healthy international situation and a speeding up of negotiations on arms reduction. As for China, however, Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok produced, for the first time, some initiatives in which Beijing is showing great interest. In fact, this is not just a matter of the USSR being prepared, as is well known from earlier times, to give most serious consideration to all measures for establishing good-neighborly relations with China at every time and at every place and level, but, in the first instance, a matter of the Soviet intention to withdraw six regiments from Afghanistan by the end of this year and to initiate negotiations with the Mongolian Government on the significant withdrawal of part of the Soviet troops from that country. Let us recall that China sets the condition for complete normalization of relations with the USSR that all obstacles must be removed, such as the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia and Afghanistan and the abandonment of USSR support for the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia. This latter is the most difficult obstacle and something the Soviet leader did not even touch upon, which in China could be understood as USSR unwillingness to go all the way in removing the problems that stand in the way of full Soviet-Chinese normalization of relations.

Nevertheless, Gorbachev's initiative deserves full attention, above all, because it presages the initiation of a new process in the normalization of the relations between the two countries, showing that the conditions in the USSR for a new approach toward eliminating the problems in the relations with China are slowly maturing. This will perhaps not be enough for what China seeks, but despite this, Gorbachev's words are encouraging, especially if it is borne in mind where he said them.

Mikhail Gorbachev also advocated the convocation of a conference of the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin in Hiroshima on the same principles as the Helsinki Conference of the heads of state and government of the European countries, the United States and Canada. The aim of the conference would be to resist the militarization of the Pacific Ocean which, if not prevented, could lead to a military-political confrontation in this part of the world, too. This is also not a new idea but, nevertheless, current circumstances in the world require that this problem also be given due attention. The fact that on this occasion, as well, Mikhail Gorbachev did not explicitly state that he would meet at the end of this year with President Reagan -- something which at present is preoccupying most of all Soviet-U.S. relations -- leads one to conclude that relations between the two superpowers continue to be very complex and that it will be necessary to invest additional efforts in order to hold the Soviet-U.S. summit. Gorbachev, if we have understood his words in Vladivostok correctly, insists on additional assurances and concrete suggestions before he says yes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MIKULIC'S VISIT TO INDIA

Talks With Gandhi Ended

LD291542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 125 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ended their talks this afternoon on international questions of interest to the two countries. The joint assessment was that the stances of Yugoslavia and India on the most important problems of world affairs are very close and on many questions identical.

Most of the attention was devoted to the world troublespots and the specific actions which the nonaligned countries should undertake within the framework of the preparations for the eighth summit in Harare at the beginning of September.

Mikulic and Gandhi extensively discussed the measures for stepping up Yugoslav-Indian cooperation. On the basis of their general stance, appropriate mixed committees and departmental commissions will draw up specific programs which are expected to provide stimuli for both economic cooperation in other areas and, in particular, for boosting trade between the two countries.

It was stated that as early as this year trade could double up in comparison with 1985. This is supported by the fact that in the first 6 months trade was worth $65 million. Last year's trade between India and Yugoslavia in both directions was worth only $72 million.

According to the planned program of the visit, the 1-hour talks between Gandhi and Mikulic should have finished yesterday but their talks yesterday, which took place immediately upon Mikulic's arrival, lasted for 2 hours and afterwards the two prime ministers agreed to resume their exchange of views on international subjects this afternoon.

In an interview he gave to Indian television this evening, Mikulic assessed the state of Yugoslav-Indian relations and the outcome of his talks with the Indian prime minister in very positive terms.

Discussion With Singh

LD291651 Belgrade TANJUG In English 1455 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi, July 25 (TANJUG) -- Indian President Zail Singh, during a meeting with visiting Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic today, set out the need for the non-aligned countries to reach concrete accords on their further actions, especially in connection with a reform of international economic relations, at their Harare summit in September.

President (?Singh and) Premier Mikulic drew attention to the danger of the non-aligned and developing countries becoming victims of "scientific-technological colonialism", as a new form of technological dependence. The Indian president and the Yugoslav premier pointed out the need for the non-aligned countries to call on the two superpowers and other nuclear powers in the world immediately to open talks on nuclear and other types of disarmament and a ban of all nuclear tests. Singh and Mikulic stressed the necessity of stronger economic relations and cooperation between India and Yugoslavia, which, as set out, lag behind the traditionally good and friendly political relations.

VLAJKOVIC, SFAR MEET IN TUNIS DURING STOPOVER

LD291733 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 29 Jul 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, Jul 29 (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, made a stopover here today en route for Ghana and met with Rachid Sfar, premier of Tunisia, and Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They discussed the strengthening of relations between Yugoslavia and Tunisia and cooperation as well as preparations for the forthcoming 8th non-aligned summit conference in Harare.

Joint readiness for a further developing and strengthening of traditionally good relations between the two countries was voiced during the talk. Vlajkovic and Sfar laid emphasis on the importance of the forthcoming non-aligned summit and expressed Yugoslavia's and Tunisia's readiness for maximal contributions to a success of the gathering.

VLAJKOVIC HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN GHANA

LD292221 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2139 GMT 29 Jul 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Accra, July 29 (TANJUG) -- One of the main items on the agenda of the 8th nonaligned summit in Harare will be the problems of the African Continent, especially those encountered by the Front Line countries in the struggle against apartheid and the racist regime's frequent attempts at destabilization, Yugoslav State Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic said today at a press conference in Accra, on his arrival on a three-day friendly and official visit to Ghana.

Vlajkovic said the summit would condemn the racist regime and the occupation of Namibia, and contribute to a further strengthening of the high reputation the Nonaligned Movement enjoys. The Nonaligned Movement will strengthen its high repute by strengthening its action unity and solidarity in order to be more efficient in actions at the international level, and remain true to its authentic principles -- a strong, independent and (?esteemed) factor in international relations, not be overlooked even by those who act from positions of force, Vladjkovic said.

Vlajkovic assessed relations between Ghana and Yugoslavia as traditionally friendly and good, and pointed out that one of the objectives of his (?current) visit is their further promotion.

On his arrival, Vlajkovic had the first meeting and talks with members of the Provisional Council for National Defence, headed by its member for foreign affairs and national security Kojo Tsiata.

Further Reportage

For Accra coverage of the visit to Ghana by SFRY Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic, see the West Africa section of the 30 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RENOVICA CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO JARUZELSKI

LD212106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent a telegram with cordial congratulations and the best wishes for the overall prosperity of the friendly Polish people to Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of a national holiday of the Polish People's Republic. The telegram expresses satisfaction with the results which the working class headed by the PZPR and Comrade Jaruzelski is achieving in the country's socialist development, in the further consolidation of society on the line of socialist reconstruction and understanding which has recently been proved by the 10th PZPR Congress. The greetings also express satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR and between the two socialist countries and stress is laid on the wish for the further successful development of Yugoslav-Polish relations in the interest of our nations, peace, social progress and socialism in the world.

HASANI GRANTS INTERVIEW ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

AU280951 Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 86 p 5

["Exclusive interview" with Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency -- date and place not given]

[Text] [OSLOBODJENJE] The eighth nonaligned summit in Harare is being held in a year that marks the 25th anniversary of the holding of the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade. In this, historically relatively short period of time, the idea of nonalignment has developed into a complete approach to the world, in its relations to problems facing humanity. What, in your opinion, are the main achievements of the policy and the movement of the nonaligned, what do you regard as the main results.

[Hasani] Over the last 25 years, that is, since the Belgrade Conference that marked the birth of the Nonaligned Movement, the meaning and importance of the policy that operates outside the blocs have been fully asserted. Through their principles and goals, their original analysis of the developments in the international situation and, above all, their alternative ideas about and proposals for ways of overcoming the key problems of the present-day world, the policy and Movement of the Nonaligned have gained recognition as a comprehensive doctrine in world relations that can provide answers to the most complex issues of the present and future development of the international community on the basis of democratization in political and economic relations in the world.

Lasting Values

These are the goals that made the movement launch an action to halt the arms race even at its first conference. It has become clear today, as this problem continues to pose the greatest danger to the survival of mankind, how farsighted and meaningful that initiative was. The movement has also confronted the international community with a whole series of other vital issues -- the abolition of the remainder of colonialism and finalizing the process of decolonization, the question of self-determination and democratization of international relations -- calling for the broadest cooperation and dialogue as the only way of solving complex problems which are burdening the present day world, security, and development. That explains the calls for a new international economic order as one of the prerequisites for world stability and the security of the future of all countries.

By consistently striving for these kinds of goals, the policy of nonalignment has manifested its real and lasting values, while the movement as a whole gained recognition as an antibloc, independent, global, and indispensable factor in international relations. By their efforts to realize their goals, the movement and policy of nonalignment have given shape to an entire historical phase and became a necessity in the modern world.

I say a necessity because, really, one should only try to imagine what the world would look like without the movement and policy of nonalignment. The world is offered a different option and a different vision. Instead of divisions by means of which confrontations would inevitably increase, new methods for overcoming them have been offered. They are concrete directions and methods of behaving in international relations based on the UN Charter on which the world of freedom, equality, and progress for all people is built, which provide security for the future of mankind on certain and lasting principles.

If even after 25 years one has to make an assessment, recapitulate the scope of the nonaligned alternative, then one can say with certainty that its presence and influence in the world has, by its own essence, produced for the movement and for mankind the kind of moral force that hardly anyone can deny. Moreover, it is a force that attracts many, even outside the movement, and is becoming something they can rely on, growing simultaneously with their support and activities in harmony with it. And thus, by working for the certain prospects of a better world, the movement has also secured a future for itself.

[OSLOBODJENJE] Despite everything that has been achieved, it is obvious that there are still many things that have not been completed, not achieved. What, in our opinion has not been done but remains to be dealt with -- not only at the next summit but at all subsequent summits too?

[Hasani] From the point of view of everything that the movement wanted to achieve in international relations from its very outset, one could say that nothing has yet been completed. We still have not got stable peace and global security, there is no full equality in the world political and economic relations and the world continues to live with very serious crisis hotbeds.

Still, we can rightly say that almost all major issues of interest for the future and the development of mankind have been raised as a result of the activity of nonaligned countries. They ave not been completed despite the world's obvious efforts to face numerous and very serious and complex problems, because numerous and deep differences in views and conflicting interests regarding how to solve these problems also exist. It would be illusory to expect -- and the movement is aware of this from the beginning -- that any of these problems can be quickly and easily solved. What is needed are radical changes in international political and economic relations, but that is a long-term process which, naturally, is being met with strong resistance on the part of those who occupy dominant positions, whether they are political, economic, or military.

The Necessity of the Movement's Action Unity

[OSLOBODJENJE] The division of the world in two antagonistic blocs is a sad reality of present-day international relations. The nonaligned countries, judged by their original tenets, see this bloc antagonism as one of the key causes of the present world political and economic crisis. After all, the idea and movement of nonalignment were established with the purpose of preventing the polarization of the world as well. Since the Belgrade Summit the nonaligned have done much to divert this trend, but unfortunately this trend evidently still exists in international relations. What should be done at present for this situation to be remedied?

[Hasani] I am convinced that the forestalling of any further divisions of the world into mutually anatagonistic military and political blocs is one of the greatest achievements of political nonalignment.

The blocs and bloc divisions are a reality that will obviously continue for some time. Anyhow, this is where the policy of the movement can be interpolated because the bloc divisions and their negative consequences on the present-day development must be objectively alleviated by striving for active and peaceful coexistence and for wide-ranging equal cooperation and democratization in all spheres of international life. The movement can do this only through action unity based on the original principles of its policy through the maximum use of the United Nations as the broadest world forum and through striving for the United Nations to work more actively on the known principles. It is understandable that in Europe where the bloc divisions are the deepest, one should continuously work to preserve and promote such a vital process as the CSCE.

Bloc Pressures and Rivalries

[OSLOBODJENJE] Within the framework of the world's bloc division, the nonaligned countries are the ones most exposed to various pressures, which have recently developed into alarming proportions and forms. How in your opinion can the nonaligned countries most effectively resist these bloc pressures?

[Hasani] The kind and the extent of political, economic, and, very often, military pressures on nonaligned countries always depend on the degree of tensions between the blocs themselves. These pressures have recently been on the increase due to the cessation of detente and the intensification of confrontation between the superpowers. The continuous worsening of the economic situation in many nonaligned countries and the resulting internal social unrest also suits them. The policy of destabilization, particularly in the regions of hotbeds of crises, is being pursued against many nonaligned countries.

Undoubtedly, the most efficient way for the nonaligned countries to oppose all bloc and other pressures is to continuously work on the strengthening of international solidarity and unity and the coordination of activities in all matters of common interest. I am convinced that this solidarity in defending independence should be continuously strengthened.

Efforts toward strengthening unity on the economic plane have also been noticeable recently. Suitable mechanisms for formulating, harmonizing, and securing the interests of nonaligned and developing countries are also being sought. This is also an important way of opposing pressures and of increasing sharper economic exploitation. Of course, the essence of this orientation lies in opening a dialogue and cooperation on equal footing with the developed countries in order to turn toward a new international economic order, toward the ultimate goal.

[OSLOBODJENJE] Today, perhaps more than ever before in its history, the world is burdened with various contradictions and conflicts. Of course, the nonaligned countries and their movement have not been bypassed either. We are the witnesses of conficts, even military conflicts, among countries that support the ideas and principles of nonalignment and belong to the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations. Do you think that the Nonaligned Movement's activity in preventing and stopping these conflicts, which could be partly explained by historical reasons, is sufficient and what more can and should be done in this respect?

[Hasani] One cannot dispute the fact that the phenomena of conflicts among nonaligned countries burdens the movement and its actions and operations. The reasons for this are manifold. The conflicts are an expression of the conditions under which these countries have developed their historical heritage and conflicts stemming from their relations. Very often an important role is played by foreign influences and bloc and other pressures and rivalries which have also been spreading toward nonaligned countries.

Unfortunately, sometimes this ends in war conflicts. The movement, of course, does its utmost to enable these situations to be resolved in a peaceful way, on the basis of the principles of nonaligned policy. I nevertheless think that the movement should do much more in this field to offer its good services to the countries in conflict, without interference and arbitration. Yugoslavia favors some kind of a codex that would contribute to the avoidance of conflicts and the solving of quarrels between nonaligned countries in a peaceful way. We shall continue to advocate this. We would be glad if the eighth summit were to make a further step in this direction.

The Role of the Nonaligned Countries in the United Nations

[OSLOBODJENJE] Within this framework, how much real influence does the movment have in the United Nations, and how much influence has the United Nations had in recent years on the course of world events?

[Hasani] The Nonaligned Movement and policy have an exceptionally great influence on the activities and role of the United Nations in international relations. It could be said that nonalignment has made a significant contribution to democratization in the development of the United Nations, strengthening its role as the most important universal international forum for resolving questions of international peace and security and all other global problems.

However, the United Nations is also a reflection and a mirror of the realities of the contemporary world. Some big powers have recently been exerting strong pressure on the United Nations in order to subordinate it to their own interests. One strives to change the role and democratic character of the United Nations. The nonaligned countries resolutely oppose such tendencies, and the summit in Harare will pay the utmost attention to the strengthening of the role and influence of the United Nations. Of course, the nonaligned countries are aware that it is only through concerted efforts by the entire international community that the United Nations can shed the shortcomings which hamper its work and be made an even more efficient instrument for perserving peace and enhancing international cooperation.

Endangering Peace and Security

[OSLOBODJENJE] World peace and security under contemporary conditions are a fateful problem for mankind. From the very beginning, the nonaligned countries bore this in mind as the major problem of their overall international activities. We are witnessing the fact, however, that peace and security in the world are now endangered; the world community is exposed to threats such as it has never faced in its long history; the destructive nuclear power is concentrated in a small circle of big powers and hangs like a sword of Damocles' over the fate of mankind; the arms race in all its dimensions is becoming fiercer and fiercer and is speeding up, despite the efforts to stop it. Where, in your opinion, is the way out of this situation and what more could the nonaligned countries do here?

[Hasani] The preservation of world peace and security is the prerequisite for realizing all the other aims that the movement advocates. It is a fact, however, that peace and security in the world are constantly threatened, sometimes to a greater extent and sometimes to a lesser extent. To a great extent, this depends on the state of relations between the big powers and blocs. At this stage these relations are frequently contradictory but there is still considerable confrontation between them, and the development of the international situation is therefore extremely uncertain. Basically, I would say, it is very unfavorable, for not one of its main features has changed for the better. The expectations that a renewal of the superpowers dialogue will lead to a general relaxation of tensions are not being realized. On the contrary, the arms race is being given fresh stimuli through the manufacturing of new weapons, by announcements that the existing agreements will be abandoned, and so forth.

Beginning with the first conference in Belgrade and up to this date, through the entire 25-year period, the movement has put forward a number of initiatives and proposals that have quite certainly contributed to the conclusion of at least some agreements in the sphere of slowing down the arms race. However, the struggle for a stable and lasting peace and security cannot be waged and won by the nonaligned countries alone. The final word is spoken by those who possess the greatest kill potential and bear the greatest responsibility for the further production of the increasingly lethal weapons.
[paragraph continues]

The Nonaligned Movement must constantly act in such a way that condemnation of and resistance to the arms race may strengthen the world, but at the same time it must exert influence on the big powers so that they may, through a dialogue at the highest level, reach agreement in the field of disarmament. The political and moral power of the movement in this respect is not small, and the big powers whether they admit it or not must nevertheless take the movement into account.

[OSLOBODJENJE] The contest in the production of new arms directly or indirectly deprives the nonaligned and developing countries of a significant portion of the resources which they would wish and could use for much more productive purposes, above all for their own development. The nonaligned countries have had this problem on their agenda since the first summit, but unfortunately nothing has been achieved in practice in this respect. What should be done so that the voice of the nonaligned countries, against such a policy, may be heard more strongly and that their actions may be more efficacious, especially among those who -- for political, military, economic, and ideological motives -- dictate and conduct this senseless race?

[Hasani] It is logical that an increase in the resources intended for development depends on the reduction of that portion which is allocated for armaments. The nonaligend and developing countries are doubly hurt. On the one hand, the resources that the developed countries could invest in the development of the developing countries, not only in the interest of these countries but also in their own economic interest, and virtually insignificant. On the other hand, the nonaligned and developing countries are forced under the conditions of their being constantly endangered in their own security to allocate an increasing portion of their national income for defense, thus imposing a great burden on the development funds which are meagre anyway.

The effect of a minimal reduction in the arms expenditure by developed countries which would be invested in the economies of the developing countries would be enormous not only for their own development but also for the world economy as a whole. Numerous concrete proposals and initiatives of the nonaligned countries in the sphere of disarmament are aimed not only at reducing the dangers to peace and security, but also at creating conditions for these funds to be used for development and for the developing countries to free themselves from further purchasing and producing weapons in order to protect their independence.

The nonaligned countries are also the main advocates of action for an international conference on disarmament and development. The holding of such a conference has been postponed because of resistance on the part of some developed countries. The main thing is for the main proponents of the arms race to accept that it is necessary to see the end of the arms race and the problems of development as interrelated. Such a realization is gradually developing, particularly in the smaller member countries of the blocs, which are becoming increasingly aware of the absurdity of continuing the arms race and the danger of an even greater division between North and South.

In Harare -- Dominant Place to Economic Problems

[OSLOBODJENJE] Comrade Hasani, the unjust world economic order, with a neoliberal facade and neocolonial content, is an additional element in the worsening of the position of a series of nonaligned countries, and often in the worsening of their internal tensions. What, in your opinion, are the basic tasks of the movement in this area at the summit and after?

[Hasani] The nonaligned and other developing countries have, not with reason, stressed the demand for an essential change in the existing international economic order and the establishment of a new one based on the principles of the sovereign quality of all countries, broad international cooperation, and the fully effective involvement of all countries in solving international economic problems.

The Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77 act on the conviction that a new international economic order is historically inevitable and they will continue to act bearing this in mind. However, the resistance to changes in current economic relations is becoming more and more pronounced. There is no real readiness on the part of developed countries to renounce their privileged position and this is why the struggle for change in the present relations will be hard and painstaking.

The fact is that in recent years, particularly after the seventh summit, economic problems have begun to occupy the central place in the movement's activities and involvement. Considering the current dramatically grave position of the developing countries, this trend will, undoubtedly, continue to exist. The existing international economic relations particularly in the trade, finance, and monetary sphere have destructive effects on the economies of the developing countries, especially the least developed and most indebted countries.

It is certain that the international economic problems and position of the developing countries will have a dominant place in the discussions of the heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries at the eight summit in Harare. It is rightly expected that, confirming its long-term orientation regarding the establishment of a new international economic order, the summit will start new initiatives. Here, among other things, I have in mind the probelm of debts and perhaps how the least developed countries should be freed from the repayment burden, then the synchronization of the debt repayment of the developing countries with their foreign currency earnings, and generally making terms easier for those countries facing these problems.

It is understandable that such serious matters of international relations can only be solved on the basis of the broadest international cooperation and throuogh a dialogue between the developed and developing countries. In this respect the nonaligned must constantly bear in mind the need to strengthen mutual cooperation, for which there are many unexploited possibilities and which, despite all declarations, has received neither the required nor the possible degree of intensity.

GOVERNMENT CLEARS WAY FOR DUTY FREE SHOPS

LD292325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- The FEC today laid down regulations on the kinds and quantities of foreign and domestic goods which may be sold in duty-free shops and consignment warehouses. The statement from today's session says that this makes it possible for duty-free shops to be opened in tourist centers, hotels, motels on the country's main routes and on tourist ships. The FEC also established how prices should be fixed for imported goods.

LCY PRESIDIUM CONSIDERS ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD292219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium examined information on the realization of the stands of the action conference of communists in the exporting economy and current problems in the sphere of economic relations with other countries. It was assessed that, despite the results achieved, there has been inadequate activity by the LC and other subjective forces in preparing and adopting joint programs for production and exports, in the broader self-managing integration of foreign trade and production organizations, the pooling of labor and resources, and organized activities on the foreign market.

The Presidium concluded that to realize the stands of the 13th LCY Congress and the stands of the action conference, the activity of the LC, self-managing and management organs in associated labor, the chambers of the economy, trade unions and organizations and organs of sociopolitical communities at all levels must be intensified. It was stressed that future activity has to be directed primarily toward increasing production, exports and foreign exchange earnings and more efficiently involving our economy in the international division of labor and in modern technological progress.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium concluded that it will fully consider activities in implementing the stands of the 13th LCY Congress in the sphere of economic relations with other countries again in the autumn.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted stands for the immediate activity of communists in the sphere of public information in iimplementing the stands of the 13th LCY Congress, which will be sent to the LC organs in the republics and provinces and LC organizations in the public media.

PAPER CONDUCTS POLL ON BREAD PRICE CHANGES

AU291642 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian on 20 July on pages 10, 11, and 12 carries a 1,400-word article by Jug Grizelj entitled "The Bitterness of Cheap Bread" and the findings of an undated poll conducted by NIN on the Federal Executive Council's decision to reduce the price of bread to its pre 25 June level and the people's reaction.

In addition to the provision of a summary of events that made the Federal Executive Council reduce the price of bread, Jug Grizelj in his article also writes about the poll and its limitations:

"The basic limitation of this poll is in that it communicates with telephone owners only who, no doubt, are not the most needy stratum of Yugoslav citizens. This therefore represents the main reservation about the results of our poll. The second characteristic of the poll's results is the complete chaos and confusion in the heads of the interviewes. They support the Federal Executive Council's decision but do not think that it will solve the problems. [paragraph continues]

"They are in favor of cheap bread 'because bread is our basic food' but will 'admit' that they eat very little bread and even throw one third of their bread away. They do not believe that bread can be sold at an economic price, but if bread was free, they would not eat more of it than they eat now. Bread significantly burdens their budget, they say, but when these assertions are compared with their real expenditure and bread, the answer does not correspond to their assertions.

Here is the text of 9 out of the total of 13 tables listed in NIN:

1) What did the Federal Executive Council want to achieve by reversing the price of bread?

-- Respect for agreements	11 percent
-- protection of the workers' standard of living	29
-- demonstration of FEC authority	7
-- "hoodwink the public"	13
-- "Play with us"	11
-- Resolutely solve trivial things	14
-- do not know	15

2) Experts have different assessments of this Federal Executive Council's decision: Some consider it essential for the protection of the standard of living, some do not. What do you think?

-- Essential for the standard of living	83 percent
-- Not essential	17

3) Can the price of bread in our country be formed in an economic manner or should it be subsidized?

-- Economic price	26 percent
-- Should be subsidized	70
-- Do not know	4

4) How important is bread in your diet?

-- Main food	2 percent
-- Very important	45
-- Important	7
-- Not very important	46

9) Is bread thrown away in your household?

-- Never	69 percent
-- Occasionally	23
-- Often	8

10) How much does bread expenditure burden your budget?

-- significantly	9 percent
-- moderately	45
-- insignificantly	46

11) If the price of bread was an economic price do you think it would endanger your standard of living?

--	Yes	52 percent
--	No	36
--	Not sure	12

12) If bread was free, would you eat more of it?

--	Yes	3 percent
--	No	97

13) Would free bread improve your standard of living?

--	Yes	20 percent
--	No	80